OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two conteper cope. 37 per anaum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Siturcay, at excents per
copy, or \$3 per anaum, the European Edition every Welanday,
at six cents percopy; 34 per anaum to may part of Great Britain,
or \$6 12 to any part of the Continent, bath to include postage, the
Odifornia Edition on the lat, 11th and 21st of each month, at six
cents per copy, or \$2 15 per anaum.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per
copy, or \$2 ree anaum. copy, or \$2 for annum.

VOLUNTALLY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important ness, solicited from my quarter of the world; if used, will be thereby paul for. B30 Our Porrison Correspondences and Pauk-ABTRICHARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LITTERS AND PAUK-ABES EXXY D.

NU NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not represent the containing and containing the contain

ADVESTINENTANDE reactors every day; advertisements in-tered to the Westly Herald, Family Herald, and to the althoroto and Fampean Editions.

JOB PRINTING excepted with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. -THE OCTOBOON. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 814 Broadway .- THE KING

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway, -Seven Sons NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery .- Tatteras In BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, STICKNEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -- Da and BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuvresant Institute, No. 650 MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -- Songs GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. - Drawing Room Entertainments Ballers, Pantoniaus, Parces, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—Songs, Bal CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL. No. 45 B Wery.

MBTROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway.-PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway, -

New York, Monday, November 4, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The parting scene between General Scott and General McClellan, on the departure of the former for New York, is described to-day in our news columns, and it was a most impressive and affect ing affair. General McClellan and staff proceeded to the depot, in the storm and darkness of the night, to bid farewell to the veteran soldier who has just withdrawn from active service, and as General Scott pressed the hand of his young successor, he besought him not to be controlled by the advice of any parties who might counsel him to act contrary to his own judgment, and that he would succeed in vindicating the honor of the country he was called upon to serve in so high and responsible a capacity. We trust and believe that our new Commander-in-Chief will be guided by the parting admonitions of his sage predecessor, and that, uninfluenced by fanatics and politicians, he will so pursue the tenor of his way, according to the dictates of his judgment and experience, as will render the present war-to use the words addressed by himself to the Philadelphia delegation, on receiving the sword-although a desperate, yet not a long one.

We give to-day the official report of the proceedings which occurred between General Stone and General McClellan preceding the unfortunate battle at Ball's Bluff, from which it will clearly appear that there was some misapprehension on the part of General Stone as to the precise meaning of the orders sent to him by General McCleffan. It is evident that the latter efficer had no intention to order General Shows to cross the Petomaco but it seems Meely that the instructions to keep a lookout on Leesburg, and to make a de monstration, so as to distract the enemy while General McCall was advancing from Drainsville, Across into Vincinia

Considerable alarm was felt in Washington pos terday as to the fate of the naval expedition during the late gate, but nothing reliable, or, indeed, positive in any shape, had reached the Newy Department. Experienced navigators, however, expressed the opinion fint the vessels had reached a point sufficiently far math to escape the fary of the storm. Of course, antil we have definite intelligence from the segndron, some anxiety will nestrally prevail as to me safety.

The rebel batteries at Shipping Point kept up a continuous fire for the past few days upon all ves. sels passing up and down the Petomac. A Parrot gun of Doubleday's battery opened fire on Phure. day, and continued it the next day, on the rebel steamer George Page, lying in Quantico creek, and the Shipping Point battery occasionally returned it, but without damage. It was thought that the rigging of the Page was cut away by a shot from Doubleday's gun.

Everything remains quiet in the vicinity of Ed wards' Ferry and Leesburg. The rebels are making no demonstration there. Gen. Stone sent messengers, with a flag of truce, to the rebel Gen Evans, with regard to the dead and captured at the battle of Ball's Blaff. They received for answer that the prisoners were located in a tobasse ware house in Richmond, and that the dead were preperly interred. With regard to an exchange of prisoners, Gen. Evans said that he would consuk the Confederate government.

Despatches have reached St. Louis that General Lane's forces made an attack on the rear guard of General Price's rebel army at Sarcoxie, Jasper county, on Monday, and that the firing continued from three o'clock in the afternoon wall dusk. The result of the engagement is not known.

The City of New York, at this port yesterday, brings news from Europe to the 24th ultimo-one day later. The London Times publishes an editorial on the federal blockade of the Southern ports, in which it warns the Lincoln Cabinet to endeavor to make that measure effective at every point, or else there is danger of its being broken by the English government, which has to provide for the wants of many millions of people likely to he thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the cotton mills, in consequence of the cutting off of the supply of that staple,

four weeks duration on our affairs, out in a very violent leader on the subject of the condemnation of the bark Hiawatha, and other British vessels by Judges of the Union courts, for violating the blockade. The Derbyites pretend that if the decision of Judge Betts is not either reversed or disavowed, England will demand reparation for her shipowners and traders, even to the length of a war with the United States. The expressions of the Times and Herald are published merely as party bids for office. As the day of opening the session of Parliament approaches the American question is made a prominent topic in the after din' ner speeches of the English Members of Parliament as will be seen from the report of those of Major Beresford and others, given in the HERALD to-day. Three Spanish war ships had sailed from Cadiz for the Gulf of Mexico. England has stipulated, in the tripartite treaty that, if a monarchy should be restored in Mexico, no member of the Bonaparte or Roughon denasty shall be elevated to the throne. Another British war vessel (the Medea) had sailed

THE NEWS.

The steamship City of New York, from Liverool on the 23d and Queenstown the 24th of Oc tober, made this port early yesterday morning Her advices are one day later than the news tele graphed from the Borussia, off Cape Race, and published in the HERALD last Saturday morning. Our European files by the City of New York are dated on the 23d ultimo.

rapid passage across the Atlantic. Our report shows that she left Queenstown at twenty-five minutes past four P. M. on the 24th of October, niles off the Cape Race Light at seven P. M. on the 30th of that month, and reached Sandy Hook at half-past eight P. M. on Saturday, the 2d instant, being six days from Cork to the coast of Newfoundland, and nine days and four hours to New York. We suppose that the storm of Saturday night prevented the vessel from coming to her dock until vesterday (Sunday) morning.

Consols rated in London, on the 24th ult., at 921/2 a 92%, both for money and account. Cotton again advanced in Liverpool on that day, and the market was animated, with some arrrivals from

with a very brilliant ball at Konigsberg, the Marshal Duke of Magenta representing Napoleon III., naking an extraordinarily brilliant display. A serious agitation prevailed in St. Petersburg n consequence of the arbitrary closing of the Uni

The coronation of the King of Prussia wound up

Our Kanagawa, Japan, correspondent, writing on the 28th of July, informs us that no steps had, up to that time, been taken by the British government to obtain satisfaction for

the attack made in January on their Legation. It was reported that two members of swords, resulting in the death of one of them, and that one of the Ministers for Foreign Affair had committed hari-kari. Extra protection been afforded to the American, British and Dutch Ambassadors. It is said that the men who made the attack on the English Ambassador were employed by the government, and also that they were Japanese robbers. The British Ambassador has stopped our Minister from passing British subjects to Jeddo. This was because our Minister did not inform the British Minister of his action. Mr. Hyatt, our Consul at Amoy, China, was stopping with our Consul at Kanagawa. The government had informed the foreign linisters that it could not protect foreigners. A threatened attack on the foreigners resulted in the arrest of a few desperadoes, but it was not known what the government would do with them. The Japanese people declare that the opening of their ports is the greatest evil that ever befel the Japanese nation. The lovernor of Kanagawa has requested the American Consul to remove the New York missionaries to a place of greater safety than they occupy at The British Consul received a similar otice, and acted upon it, while our Consul consalted Mr. Harris, believing there was no danger The celebrated American bark Daniel Webster, which had made the run from Kanagawa to San-Francisco in twenty-seven days, had arrived at Kunagawa, and negotiations for her sale to the Japanese government were about to commence. Iwo shocks of earthquake were felt at Kanagawa on the night of the 26th of July. The weather

The Pacific mail steamer Northern Light, Capt Disklepaugh, from Aspinwall on the 26th of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The news from Central America and the South Pacific is highly interesting. A convention between the Governor of the State of Panama and Mr. Manuel Murillo, Commissioner of the goverment of the United States of New Gramda, had been signed, transferring Panama to the new confederacy. A French war steam or was recently blown up in the harbor of Valparaiso, causing the injury of several persons. The cultivation of cotton was meeting with great attention in Nicarague, and mining operations were being actively carried on. The cochineal and indigo crops had been gathered and were ready for shipment. The former was poor, but the latter was unusually large. Health of the country gene rally good.

The annual State election will take place to-day n Louisiana. We know nothing of the candidates. or what offices are to be filled, except that representatives to the rebel Congress in Richmond are

The vote on the question of dividing the State of Virginia in the western section of the old Commonwealth is nearly a hundred to one in favor of a new

The storm of Saturday evening and the high tide of yesterday morning completely submerged the ower part of the city, particularly along South and West streets. All the cellars in West, Washington, Greenwich, South, Front, Pearl and Cherry streets vere filled with water. Considerable detention was experienced by our Sound boats and the different ferryboats about town. No serious accidents

The Beard of Aldermen bave, in consequence of the election, adjourned over to Monday next, the

A sermon was preached last evening at Christ church, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avesee, to the members of the Seventy-first regiment, by their chaplain, Rev. Mr. Wiley, on the character and duty of a Christian soldier. The address was full of eloquence and feeling, and was listened to

with much attention by a large congregation. A meeting of the American Tract Society was held at half-past seven o'clock yesterday evening in the Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street church for the purpose of hearing the report of the Secretary relative to the distribution of tracts, &c. among our army and navy since the outbreak of the present rebellion, and to impress on those who sympathize with the organization the desirability of oming forward and helping them in their work. The church was filled by a large and fashionable andience. From the report read by the Secretary t appeared that the society had furnished th ormy with fourteen million pages of tracts, at an expense of nine thousand dollars. The report While the Times thus expresses the Palmerston We await the news of the landing of our like seeds and confidence the developments of the London Herald—the organ of Earl Derby and the aristocrais—after a complete silence q. The landing of our landi

econding the efforts of the American Tract So

Rev. Mr. Conway, Chaplain of the Ninth regi. ment N. Y. S. V., now stationed at Hatters Inlet, delivered an interesting discourse last evening, at the church corner of Thirty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, on the "Sufferers of North Carolina." He sketched the deplorable state of the inhabitants of that locality, as well as their genuine loyalty to he Union cause. He was followed by the Mr. Taylor, a clergyman of Hatteras. It is pro-posed to send relief at once to those in want at

According to the report of C. L. Memminger, the rebel Minister of Finance, it costs the bogus con-federacy upwards of two hundred and fifty millions dollars a year to keep their army in the field. forty-six dowars on every white man, woman and child in the eleven seceded States. The reckoning

day is approaching. The European news produced an excitement in the cot a market on Saturday, while the sales embraced about 2,000 bales to spinners and on speculation, closing on the basis of 23c. for midding uplands, which was an advance of Mc. per lb. The flour market was heavy, and full 5c. per bbl. lower, and for some grades of common 10c. lower rates were accepted. Wheat was heavy, and from 1c. a 2c. per bushel lower, with less activity in sales. lower rates, or at about 1c. a 135c. per bushel. Pork wi steady, with a fair demand, with sales of mess at \$15 a \$15 to, and at \$9 62% a \$9 75 for prime. Sugars were firm, and about 1/c. a 1/c. higher, with sales of about 1/000 hinds, and 350 boxes. Coffee was steady, with sales of life at 15 1/c. Freights were unchanged for English port though some less active. To Havre rates were at 22c. for grain and 85c. for flour.

Our Great Naval Expedition-The New The terrible "nor easter" which visited this coast on Saturday has created some apprehensions as to the safety of our great naval expedition. We think, however, from the intelligence that on Wednesday night the squadron was passed off Cape Hatteras, under bright skies, and was moving on finely, we may safely assume that it has passed on smoothly to its destination, and that at this moment it is riding at anchor in some one of the harbors, bays or inlets of South Carolina or Georgia, covering the land forces at work upon their intrenchmenta.

Assuming, thus, that balmy skies and favoring winds have been the attendants of our great naval enterprise, we expect that our first direct intelligence from it will be of its successful lodgment upon the "sacred soit" of King Cotton. From this point, therefore, under our new, able, vigorous and sagacious head of the army-General McClellan-we shall begin the omprehensive work of a new campaign against this beleaguered Southern rebellion. We have already indicated our views of the programme and purposes of this important naval expedition. First, it is a military movement upon the flank and the rear of the enemy-a diversion which cannot fail to weaken, distract and demoralize the rebel armies of Virginia and the border slave States. Secondly, it is a movement under the flag of the Union for the rescue of our Southern cotton planters, and the relief of the cotton mills of England from the threatened evils of starvation.

In this aspect of the question we anticipate the best results-a great popular reaction in the cotton States in favor of the Union. Surely, in their present exhausted and oppressed condition, the opening of a cotton port or two to our cotton planters, under the old Union flag, will bring them in with their cotton to our protection. And so, too, when the cotton spinners of Manchester find that we have made an opening for their deliverance, we may expect some very important changes in the views of the British cotton Cabinet touching this impracticable Southern cotton confederacy of Davis and his fellow conspirators. We are aware that the rebel junta at Richmond have interdicted the transportation of cotton from the plantations to the seahoard, for fear of a seizure; but with a port opened and a market at hand, and with such prices as cotton has never commanded before, and will never command again, and with such necessities for money, salt and clothes, and shoes and coffee. &c., as our Southern planters never dreamed of in yielding to this rebellion, the cotton will come to the market even in the face of this of a rebellion against it.

This will, indeed be carrying the war into Africa; and meantime the comprehensive army plans of General McClellan, now nearly perfected, with soon be developed in an onward movement southward from Washington to Cairo. Of all the good services of General Scott in the work of putting down this gigantie rebellion, we believe that he has served us most efficiently in singling out this active and able young man-McClellan-as his successor, and in bringing him forward to the organization of the army of the Potomac'in season to take the supreme command in all the active operations of this grand autumnal campaign. A fortnight or more may be required by General McClellan to get everything in readiness, from the Chesapeake to the Mississippi, for a harmonious system of military movements; but, then, with the striking of the first blow, we may expect, quick and sharp, a series of decisive actions along an internal military line of fitteen bundred miles. and along our Southern scaboard, from Cape Hatteras to the Balize.

We have no longer any misgivings of wastin delays and continued desultory and indecisivborder skirmishes. We have now the full benefit of the ancient maxim-old men for councit and young men for action; if, indeed, since they have gone so actively to work, we can call any of the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet old men. We refer to them as old men in the experience and practi- Speaker of the next State Assembly, and that which they have so usefully studied; but with such vigorous acting chiefs as Mct lellan and passage. One of these bills is supposed to be his young army colleagues, and the officers the Broadway Railroad bill; and Raymond's rein charge of our naval expedition, even Secretary Welles seems to be inspired with the enthusiasm and energy of youth. Above all, the sound, conservative policy of President Lincoln-"the integrity of the Union," nothing more, but nothing less-and his clear, consistent, patriotic and liberal views of his duties in this war, have made a unit of our army and navy and our loyal Union people, North and South. The high eulogium bestowed by General Scott upon the President is universally approved: and under his wise and salutary Union policy, thus endorsed by the army, the mavy and the ountry, there can be "no such word as fail." rebels within his grasp, he has put our Northis crowning success will thus be complete.

We await the news of the landing of our

Our Relations with England-More Cor-rect English Views of American Af-fairs.

We to-day republish and commend to the attention of our readers a remarkable article upon American affairs, from a recent issue of the London Times. The article begins by admitting the paramount importance of the cotton question; confesses that England is now dependent upon this country for her cotton sup ply, since the cultivation of cotton cannot be mprovised in India, Egypt or Africa in less than two years; acknowledges that one-sixth of the population of the British Isles is interested in the cotton manufacture, and is already suffering from the deprivation of our usual supplies; discloses the fact that a party of English politicians are trying to secure the support of these cotton manufacturers by professing to fa vor the recognition of the Southern confederacy. as the shortest way to reach our cotton bales now locked up in Southern ports; exposes the scheme of the rebels to delude England into breaking our blockade, by fostering this cotton mania, and concludes by asserting that England would rather endure "much suffering" than be gin an "unjust war" with the United States, and 'stain her reputation" by "breaking through the plain rules of international law, With this warning to the South, the Times couples an admonition to our government to make its blockade effective, and a hint to the Lancashire faction that the South could send out cotton if she would, and only withholds it to make England the "tool" of her "machinations."

While we congratulate the Times and our

selves-for these very ideas have been frequently promulgated in the HERALD-upon this new, more correct and more discreet English view of American affairs, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this article is inspired not by convictions of right, but by motives of political policy. The party of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell, which the Times represents, is now in very great danger of being ouste lout of power by the tories' by means of the lever of this cotton agitation. Already cotton has entered the English political arena and become a matter of debate upon the hustings. The tories are straining every nerve to satisfy the demands and secure the votes affected and controlled by those "5,000,000 souls" who are interested in and already suffering from the stoppage of, the cotton manufactories. The tories promise largely and work hard. They despatch such agents as Fergusson and Bourke to this country to "eram" with South-side facts and figures. They lend themselves to the "machinations" of the Southern Commissioners. They poison the minds of the people by lectures in favor of the Southern confederacy. They say:-"You want cotton-elect us, and we will break the blockade, recognise the Southern confederacy and give you cotton." The Palmerston party, anxious for the same votes, has been eagerly endeavoring to outbid the tories. The sneering articles of the Times upon America were bids. The carica tures in Punch were bids. Palmerston himsel made a very high bid when he recognized the confederacy as a belligerent power. In short the Palmerston party has said:-"You want cotton; we are just as eager to give it to you as the tories; so what is the use of defeating us?"

But Palmerston's belligerent manifesto was as far as he dared go. Being in office, he was forced to be conservative, and knew that a war with the United States might please this "onesixth," but would offend the other fivesixths of the population of England, who are not so deeply interested in the cotton question. The tories, being out of office, can afford to be radical, at least in their promises and have therefore determined to fight Palmerston on this little game of cotton sympathy. The Lancashire voters do not comprehend that if the tories are elected they will go no farther-whatever they may promi than Palmerston has done, and will suddenly become as conservative and as opposed to an American war the very moment they are in office. So the Palmerstonians have by a fire in the rear. They no longer profess any sympathy with the South, but charge that the rebels themselves withhold the cotton, and that upon them, and not upon the North the

indignation of England should fall. We cannot but admire this splendid political manœuvre, and we appland it all the more as the result will be greatly beneficial to our cause. While Palmerston and Derby quarrel, we continue our efforts to crush out rebellion undisturbed. If Palmerston will only adhere to his new policy, and boldly announce that the quickest way, to end our war and obtain cotton is to discourage the rebels and encourage the Unionists, he will not only defeat the tories, but will secure the cordial support of all England and of this country, and have the double satisfaction of serving himself and the cause of justice and right. We hope, for its own interests, that the English government has at last set its face towards the right way. Let it keep steadily on, to its advantage and that of good government everywhere.

HENRY J. RAYMOND AND HIS THREE SPECIAL Joes .- The "little villain" of the Times, as he is called by the Tribane philosophers, who have had reason to know him, recently stated to a promi nent politician of the Seventh Assembly district that he was desirous of being elected to the Legislature, because he wished to be chosen cal knowledge in the duties of this crisis, he had three bills that he was specially anxious to take charge of and secure their cent connection with George Law, and his efforts to make him dictator of the United States, strengthen this supposition, which, added to the fact that parties who were in Albany last winter lobbying for the Brondway Raitrond were the first persons to name him for the Legis lature, also that his opponent opposed the Broadway Railroad bill last winter, make this supposition apply with double force.

He has succeeded in backing down every candidate that would divide the republican vote, and is now in the field with only one other candidate against bim, although it is reported that his friends will place a democrat in the If Mr. Lincoln has thus secured our Southern field some time to day, for the purpose of drawing off two or three hundred votes from ern abolition disorganizers under his foot, and | Daniel Young, that he may thus slip in as a minority candidate. We trust that the voters of the district will be on their guard, and not be

with attacks during the entire summer upon the President, and more especially Cameron and Welles, of the Cabinet, trying to destroy public confidence in them, and embarrass the administration in every way that it could. The voters of the district should also remember the remark of the President, that Mr. Raymond ought to be hung for publishing the details of the naval expedition, in violation of a special agreement. It would seem somewhat strange that a man should be endorsed by the voters of any Assembly district in the city of New York that the President openly stated had committed a crime against the government for which he deserved to be hung. No person can examine closely the course of the Times this summer without coming to the conclusion that Mre Raymond is the George Law, Broadway Railroad and anti-administration candidate.

The New Navy of the United States. The expedition to the Southern Atlantic coast, from which the public will now begin to await anxiously for intelligence, is made up, in a great measure of gunboats, many of which are entirely new, and will now be tested, for the first time, in actual warfare. They were ordered by Congress, and are the beginning of a fresh epoch in our naval history, as in less than six months, their number will be so considerable, as to render them extremely formidable as compared with anything in our past maritime history. Then there will be no more captures by rebel privateers, and no more violations of the blockade. The number of vessels captured, respectively, since the outbreak of our civil struggle, by the United States and the

rebel authorities are as follows:-PRIZES CAPTURED BY UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS.
 Steamers
 3
 Brigs
 23

 Ships
 7
 Schooners
 61

 Barks
 8
 Sloop
 1

 VESSELS SEIZED IN SOUTHERN PORTS, AND CAPTURED BY REBEL PRIVATEERS, ETC.

 Steamers.
 5 Brigs.
 16 Ships.
 24 Barks.

half of these prizes, taken by the Confederate authorities, were surreptitiously obtained, while lying unsuspiciously in Southern ports, at the time of the breaking out of the war, and are to be fairly reckoned as baving been stolen from their natural owners. When all of the gunboats are finished which Congress has ordered, and the two iron-clad steamers and the iron ram are completed which are in process of building it will be impossible for the rebel States to send any cruiser out of their harbors, while, on the other hand their own coast will be so hermetically sealed up that nothing can attempt to go in without becoming a lawful prize to our armed vessels. We shall have twenty thousand seamen afloat, and the nucleus will have been formed of navel force, able to compete with even the prodicious armaments of the Old World, if, in any event, hostilities should grow out of our complications with European governments.

The steamer City of New York, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings us the comments of the London press on the American war, up to a very late date. Their general tenor is more friendly, although they persist in declaring that the blockade of the Southern coast is yet far from effectual. In this they are wholly mistaken, and the instances they : ge in proof of their assertions are many of theta fictitious; nevertheless, supposing the asser-tion to have been in a limited degree well founded, as regards the past, there will be no excuse for similar allegations in future. There will soon not be a harbor, with sufficient depth of water for vessels navigating the ocean to enter which will not be under such argus-eyed observation that no possibility of breaking the blockade will exist.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.-The new teamship City of New York arrived in our harbor yesterday, making the passage in the unusually short time of nine days and a few hours. In the files of English papers which she brings, we find the plan of a new "Transatwill shortly run steamers, surpassing the Great Eastern in many respects, and which will open a new era in our communications with the European continent. The passage from Bristol to New York it is predicted will be made by them in seven days, and in elegance and completeness of fitting up and decoration they will be superior to anything yet affoat. The cabins will include the entire length of the vessels, nearly six hundred feet. and the principle of our magnificent Hudson river and Sound steamers, the Metropolis, City of Boston, New World and Isaac Newton. will, for the first time, be applied to ocean steamships. The machinery of the Transatlantic Company's steamers will be constructed on new, and it is believed, safe principles, and the promoters and patentees claim that their engines will drive them through the water at an average speed of thirty statute miles. Of course such ships will monopolize mails, specie and pastengers, and the grand experiment of the Great Eastern will have been turned to account, in this more practical result of its example, in a manner worthy of the advanced civilization of the age in which we live.

The November Term of the Law Courts State courts for the first week of this term. A Grand Jury will be empanuelled to-day before Judge Nelson in the United States Circuit, which will then adjourn over

Weinceday. The supreme Court, general term, will be opened to lay, and one branch of the Circuit only will be held The Superior Court, Common Pleas and Marine Court will each hold a general form and two trial branches. The vacancies on the bench to be flired at the coming Superior, one of the Common Picas, and one of the Marine

will be re-elected to the Supreme Court; Judge Brady is unopposed, and will be re-elected to the Common Pleas. Judges Woodreff and Hollman (both old Henry Clay whigs). are cambidates for re-election to the Superior Court, and are opposed by Meesrs, Earbour and Monell. For the Ma rine Court Jodgo, Maynard is a candidate for re-election and is opposed by Mr. Ed. L. Hearn (democrat), and Mr.

hram Ketchum (republican).

The November term of the General Sessions commonces this morning, City Judge McCunn presiding. The calindar is made up principally of ordinary cases, and t is not probable that the prisoners now awaiting tri I for murder and other crimes will be disposed of until

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.

Spiringer Court - Part 1 - 1471, 1501, 1503, 875, 1509, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1522, 1522, 1522, 1526, 1521, 1528, 1532 ime a Count.—Part 1-2359, 2921, 2401, 2357, 2311, 1747, 1655, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2525, 2627, 2639,

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGI

MENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT THE JERSEY OFFE
DEFOT—A COLLATION—MAMES OF THE OFFECRES, ETC.

The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Colone
H. C. Lee, which left Hudson yesterday in the steamer
Connecticut, arrived yesterday (Sunday) at Jersey City, on route for the seat of war. It was announced in the telegraphic despatch that they would arrive at nine o'clock in the morning, and at that hour a large n o'clock in the morning, and at that hour a large number of ladies and gentlemen, the majority of whom were friends of the officers and soldiers, were in attendance, anxiously looking for the arrival of the troops. About noon the steamer was discovered in sight, and shortly after one o'clock she arrived at the dock with he precious freight. The pier was crowded with spectators, who gave the New England boys a hearty welcome by cheering onthusiastically, which was as cordially responded to by the volunteers. After considerable delay the regiment disembarked and marched to the spacious depot, precoded by a splendid band. The galleries of the depot were reserved for spectators and friends of the regiment, and as the companies passed through the gate they were again greated with cheers, the ladies joining in the welcome by waiving their handkerchiefs. Colonel Frank E. Howe, Assistant Quartermaster General, of Massachasetts, and Superintendont Woodruff, were in attendance, and exerted themselves to the utmost to provide for the comfort of the soldiers during their brief sojourn in the depot. Refreshments were provided for the regiment, which were very acceptable to the men after a long sail. Most of the men are hardy, and, so far as we could observe, appear to be intelligent. In a word, they were good representatives of New England stock. The regiment is fully equipped with overy convenience for campilie, and also with a number of ambulances.

The following is a list of the officers—Colonel, H. C. Loc, Lieutenant Colonel, take Lyman, Major, Whitam M. Brown, Surgoon, George A. Otts, Quartermaster, William H. Tyler; Chaplain, Myles Sanford; Adjutant, George W. Barciay, Assistant of ladies and gentlemen, the majority of wh

Oborel, Jaike Lyman, Major, Whilam M. Brown; Surgeon, George A. Olis, Quartermaster, William H. Tyler; Chaplain, Myles sauford; Adutant, George W. Barciary; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Camp; Serjeant Major, Henry G. Dwight; Quartermaster? Serjeant, George Bowker; Commissary Serjeant, — Ellis.

Company M.—Captain, — Vance; First Lieutenant, M. H. Shaulding; Second Lieutenant, E. G. Clarke.

Commun. M.—Captain. — Caswell: First Lieutenant.

missary serjeant,

Company 4—Captain,— Vance; First Lieutenain,

Spanlding; Second Lieutenant, E. G. Clarke.

Company B—Captain,— Caswell; First Lieutenant, P.

W. McManus; Second Lieutenant, L. H. Horton,

C. mpany G—Captain,— Walker; First Lieutenant, J.

H. Natting; Second Lieutenant, J. Nicheson,

Company B—Captain,— Sloan; First Lieutenant, A.

Deunison; Second Lieutenant, J. Nicheson,

Company E—Captain,— Fuller; First Lieutenant, J.

Traiton; Second Lieutenant, J. Hyayer; First Lieutenant,

Company F—Captain,— Thayer; First Lieut

Company F-Captain, — Thayer; First Lieutenant, J. W. Moore; Second Lieutenant, J. Fowler. Company G-Captain, — Swift; First Lieutenant, F. C. Baney; Second Lieutenant, Fred. C. Wright. Company H-Captain, — Bartholomew; First Lieutenant, Charles Sanford; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Briggs. Company H-Captain, — Hubbard; First Lieutenant, E. C. Whicox; Second Lieutenant, Chapen Hunt. Soon after the regiment ontered the depot Colones Howe, in a few remarks, welcomed the Twenty-seventh regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers to the city. Mr. Barnes, son of Colonel Barnes, also spoke in elequent terms. Cars were in readiness for conducting the troops to Philadelphia, and the train left shortly after four o'clock, amid the cheering of the thousands who were in attendance to welcome and bid farewell to this the last regiment which New England sends to fight for the Union and the constitution. ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT OF

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. The Sixtleth regiment of New York Volunteers, Colonel

Hayward, from St. Lawrence county, arrived in this city yesterday, at noon, in a steamer. For some cause it was deemed advisable that the regiment should not disembark till this morning. The steamer is opposite Thirtieth street, in the stream, and no doubt the troops will land early this morning and march to the Park Barracks, where refreshments will be prepared for them previous to their departure, which will take place in the course of the day.

to their departure, which is the day.

The regiment will be presented with a flag by the employes of Stone, Starr & Co. at the Washington statue, Union square, this afternoon, at one o'clock. Colonel Hayward was for a number of years with that firm, and this is a testimonial of regard from his fellow clerks.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. RAYWARD,

The Colonel of the Sixtieth regiment New York Volumber Regiment R

COLONEL WILLIAM B. HAYWARD,
The Colonel of the Sixtieth regiment New York Volunteers, from Ogdensburg, has been a regular army officers. The following sketch may at this time prove interesting:—
William B. Hayward is a native of Maryland. He appears to have risen from the ranks, for on the 7th of July, 1838, he was promoted from a Sergeant to a Second Lieutenant, and appointed to the Eighth regular infantry. In November of the same year, he was appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and in August, 1841, was promoted to a First Lieutenantey. He resigned the service on the Elst of December, 1842. Oblonel Hayward has been a resident of this city for many years.

This regiment is mainly composed of the hardy sons of the forest, whose principal caployment has heretofore consisted in hunting and fishing. They can endure all manner of hardships, and can, therefore, be counted upon as the toughest soldiers that have yet entered the field. They are perfectly at home with a rifle, and most of them are sharpshooters, able to bring down anything on the wing, or on the run, at arms length.

Captain Thomas Holt, of the Port Jervis Light Guards Company B, of the Nineteenth regiment New York State Militia, has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the First regiment of the Sickles brigade. There are over one hundred and fifty members of the Nineteenth regiment in this brigade.

MAJOR FRANK J. WHITE.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Major Zagonyi having stated in his official despatch that Major White did not participate in the attack on Springfield, the following telegraphic despatch, received from Major General Fremont, via St. Louis, by Judge White, of this city (Major White's father), fully explains

Sr. Lors, Nov. 1, 1861.

Mrs. Rhoda E. White, care of James W. White,—
Major White, who had been captured before the engagement, escaped and recaptured, and again escaped, is here
with me, slightly hurt.
Siminguisto, Oct. 29, 1861.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES

(From the Albany Journal.)

(From the Albany Journal.) minish in number," is now in New York, superintending its harbor defences. He seems in vigorous health. General Totten was with Gen. Scott in the battles which will trainmit their names to posterity. Some of our 'coldest imbibitants' will remember the first exploit of this them dashing young lieutenant, who besieged, captured and carried off an accomplished and beautiful Albanian, who has remained his willing captive, and is now his not tess accomplished and beautiful albanian, who has remained his willing captive, and is now his not tess accomplished and beautiful wife.

THE REBEL GENERAL "E. KIRBY SMITH." TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In instice to the memory of the late Captain E. Kirbs Smith, a gallant and meritorious officer, who fell fighting for the Stars and Stripes on the bloody field of Molino del Rey, Mexico, permit me through your columns to give the real name of his brother, the rebel General, whose mar-riage was recently copied in the HERALD from the Lynchreal name of his brother, the rebel General, whose marriage was recently copied in the Herand from the Lyachburg Republican. He is the Ethmund K. Smith mentioned in the Army Register for 1861, in the list of resigned officers. The two brothers were sons of Judge Joseph Leo Smith and Frances Rirby, of Connecteut, and were manied, the elder, for his grandfather, Ephraim Kirby, and the younger for his uncle, Edmund Kirby, the late Colonel-Kirby, Paymester United States Army. To prevent the comfusion that might arise from their having the same middle name, the older brother was called Kirby, and the younger, Edmund. The latter on joining the rebell has receted the honored name of his uncle, and assumed that of his deat brother. J. L. Kirby Smith, of the Topographical engineers, United States Army, recently appointed Colonel of the Forty-third Chie Volunteers, is a son of Captain E. Kirby Smith. The report circulated in some of the papers, that he shot his uncle at Manassas, was not true, as he was at Charlestown on General Patterson is staff when the fight in which General Smith was wounded courred.

The New Jersey Mystery. The murderer of Sigismund Fellner is still at large, and

since our last issue a reward of two thousand dollars has been offered for his arrest. Radtzaky is about twentytwo years of age, small in size, with sunken eyes and eather prominent nose. On Saturday last the police covered the gold spectacles and watch worn by the de-ceased. They were found in a pawnbroker's shop in Whitehall street, where they had been pledged by Radts-sky. They have also found two hundred and sixty dollars in money, which is supposed to be part of the proceeds derived from the sale of the diamonds. It is hardly possible that the young Jew. Badtzsky, can clude the vigisible that the young Jow. Radizsky, can clude the vigilance of our detectives much longer, and, with his arrest, it is to be hoped that the mystery in which this horrible murder is enveloped will be cleared up.

It was also ascertained last evening that Miss Flaum, the Jewess who killed herself, had also engaged herself to be married with a young man named Jacob Newman, and that Mrs. Marks had offered him three of the one thousand france notes if he would consent to have the ceremonies performed immediately. It was consented to by Newman, and he took Mise Flaum to Jeraey City, where they said two days, but were not married. When Mrs. Marks found out this fact she compelled her sinter to return with her, and made Newman return two of the notes, he attended at the polloc head quarters and stated the facts, and gave them the Other note for one thousand traces.

Liverson, Oct. 24, 1861.

Correx.—The sales of cotton for two days reach 55,000 bales or which 35 000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, and an advance is quoted of three quarters of a penny per pound on nearly all qualities. Midding Orleans is quoted at 120.

Bekansters.—The market is easier. Mired carn quoted at 328, 64, a 328, 63, per quarter.

Thousands.—Market quiet but steady. dd. per quarter. Market quart but steady. Losnos, Oct. 24, 1861.